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Practical Application Of Fastener Preload Guidance Research

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What Torque To Use?

**NPS 8 x 600, 304/FG SW, 1-1/8" B7 Bolts (lubricated),
400 psig, Ambient Temp**

750 ft-lb: ASME PCC-1

307 ft-lb: Gasket Minimum

710 ft-lb: Gasket & Bolt

395 ft-lb: T3 Gasket Tightness

978 ft-lb: Simultaneous Component Analysis (PVRC 07-BFC-01)



Current Methods For Determining Assembly Preload (Torque)

1. Percent Of Bolt Yield

- Ex. ASME PCC-1 (50 ksi)
- Turbine Contractors/OEMs (45-60 ksi)

2. Gasket Requirements

- Minimum Stress To Seal
- Maximum Compressive Stress

3. Gasket Min & Bolt Max

- Minimum Stress To Seal (Gasket)
- Maximum Compressive Stress (Gasket)
- Maximum % Bolt Yield

4. Gasket Tightness (T_p)

- Ex: T3 seal

5. System Component Analysis

- Ex. PVRC 07-BFC-01



Limitations Of Current Methods

1. Non-Optimum Gasket Stress

Methods #1, #4



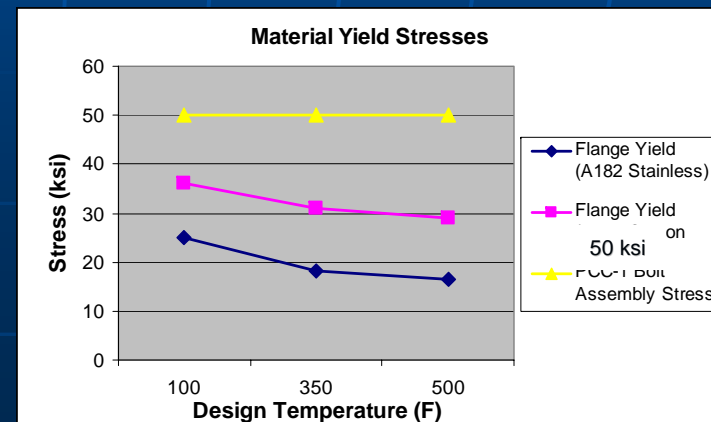
2. Potential For Flange or Other System Component Damage

Methods #1, #2, #3, #4



3. No Consideration For Thermal Effects On Joint

Methods #1, #2, #3, #4



ASME PCC-1 Table 1 Caveats

“Individually select the Target Prestress for each joint, considering each joint element that will be affected by the prestress”

“...50 ksi root area pre-stress level is generally considered suitable for joint systems designed using SA193-B7 low alloy steel bolts...”

Be Aware:

ASME B16.5 flanges were not designed following ASME Section V111 Appendix 2 rules

Table 1 Caveats Are Not Well Known:

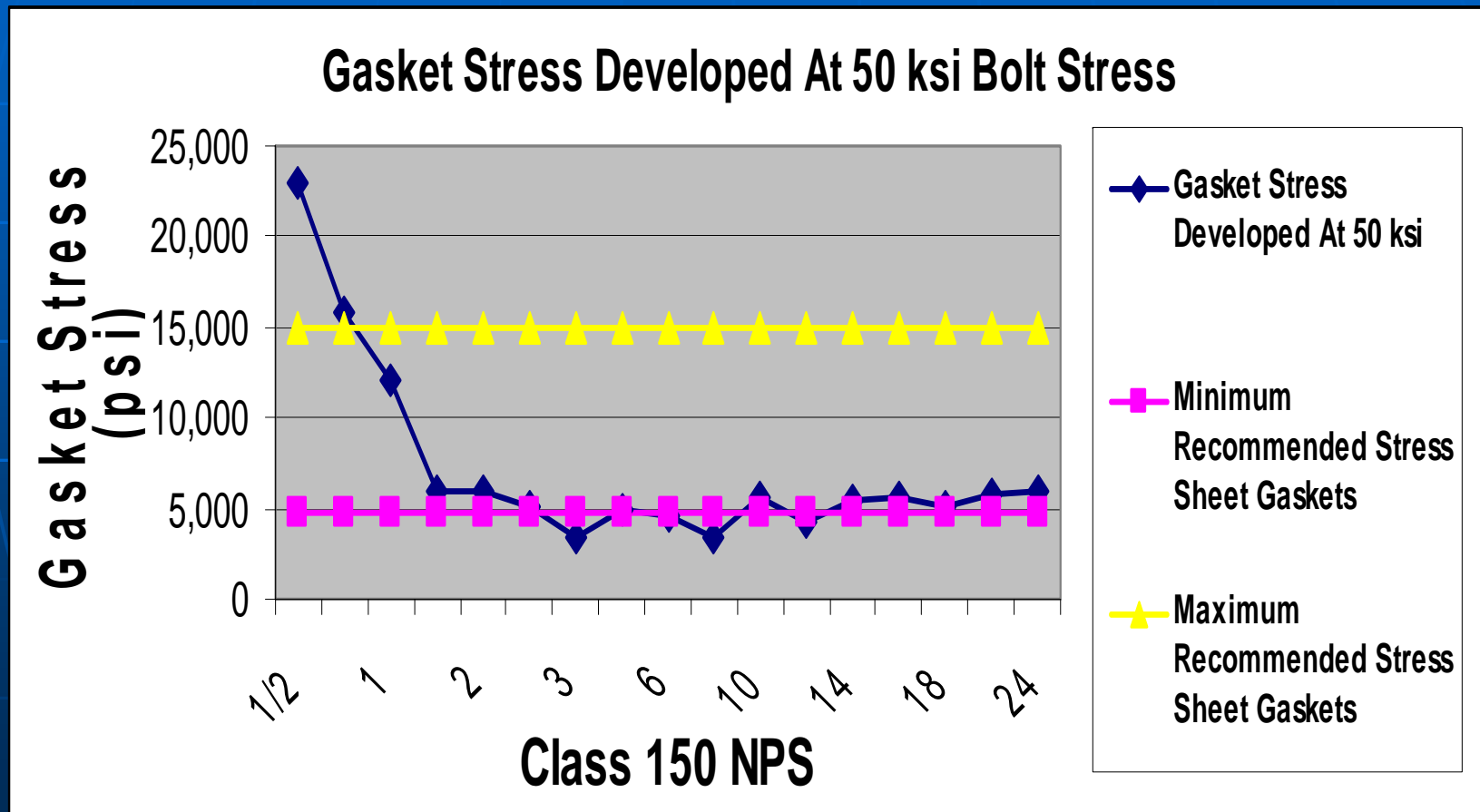
April 8, 2008 revision of a large worldwide
chemical manufacturing company's
Corporate Bolted Joint Assembly & Inspection Procedure

6.8.7.3 Torque Application

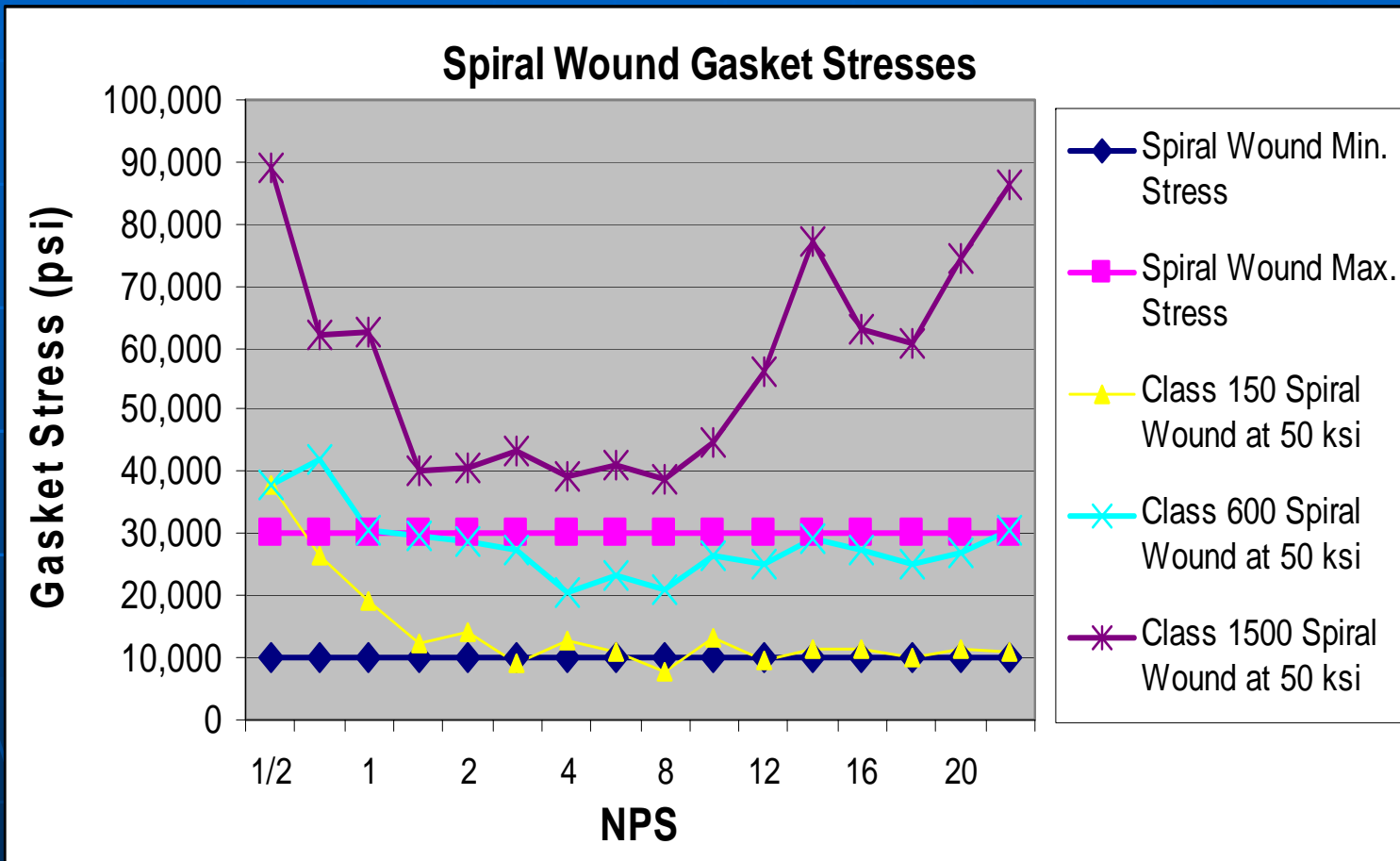
NOTE: Torque values are based on achieving a bolt stress level of 50% of the yield strength of B7 and Class 2 B8/B8M bolting material (coating nut factor of .15)

DETERMINE the correct torque values in accordance with the torque values in the respective torque table (Attachments 5 through 9 if applicable).

Non-Optimum Stress Developed On Sheet Type Gaskets



Non-Optimum Stress Developed On Many Spiral Wound Type Gaskets at 50 ksi Bolt Prestress

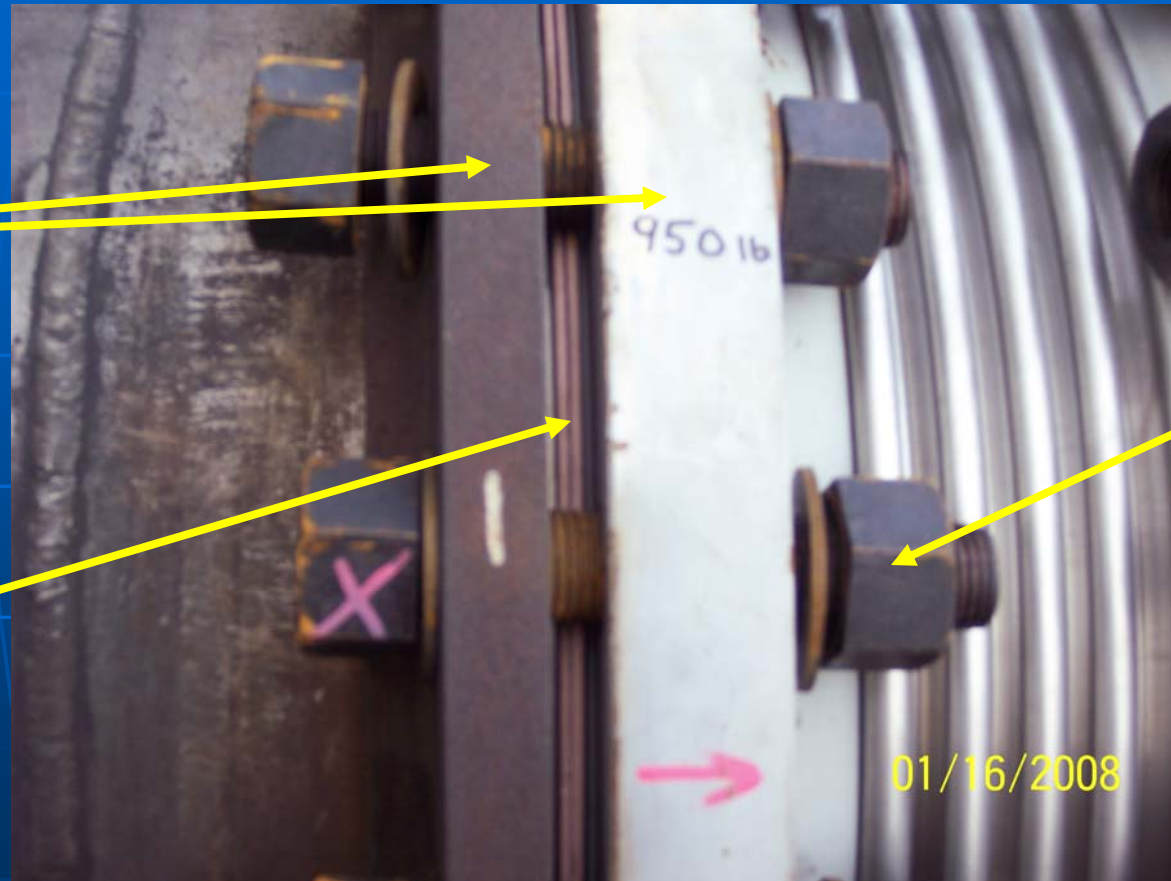


Alternative Approach: Evaluate Simultaneous System Component Limits

Flange(s)

Gasket

Bolts



PVRC Project 07-BFC-01

Principal Investigator: Randy Wacker, E.I. DuPont
Flange Assembly Preload Guidance

Scope

- *Materials and Geometry*

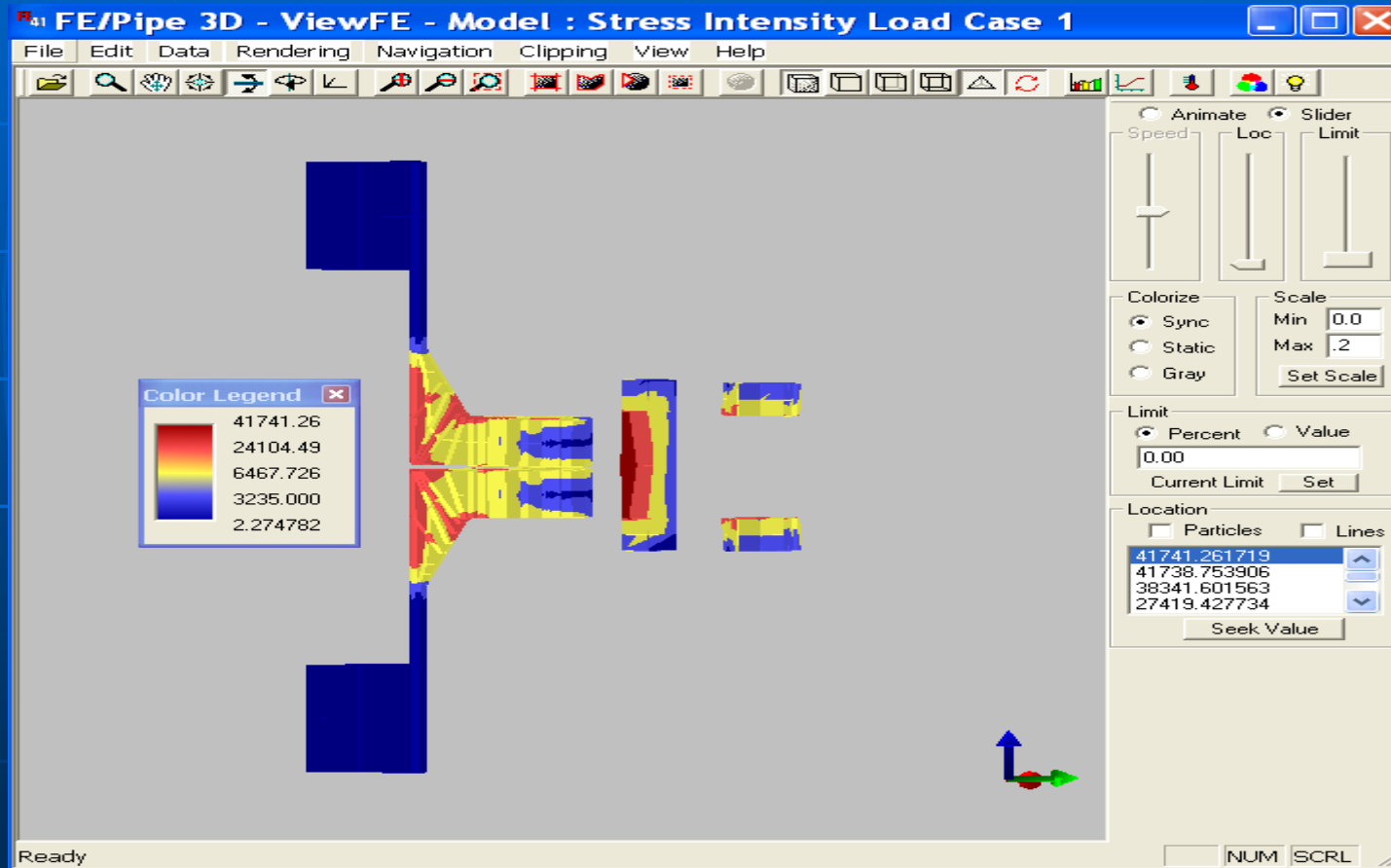
- * Flange Material - A105 and A182 Grade L
- * Flange Class - 150, 300 & 600
- * Flanges Sizes - ½" to 24" (16 diameters)
- * Fasteners - A193 Grade B7
- * Two Gaskets - SWG & ePTFE
- * Three Design Conditions- 100F, 350F, 500F

(all combinations analyzed)

2 Flange Metallurgies x 2 Gasket Types x 16 Flange Sizes x 3 Design Conditions

Sampling of FEA Program/Output

3D Stress with Full Load - Graphic

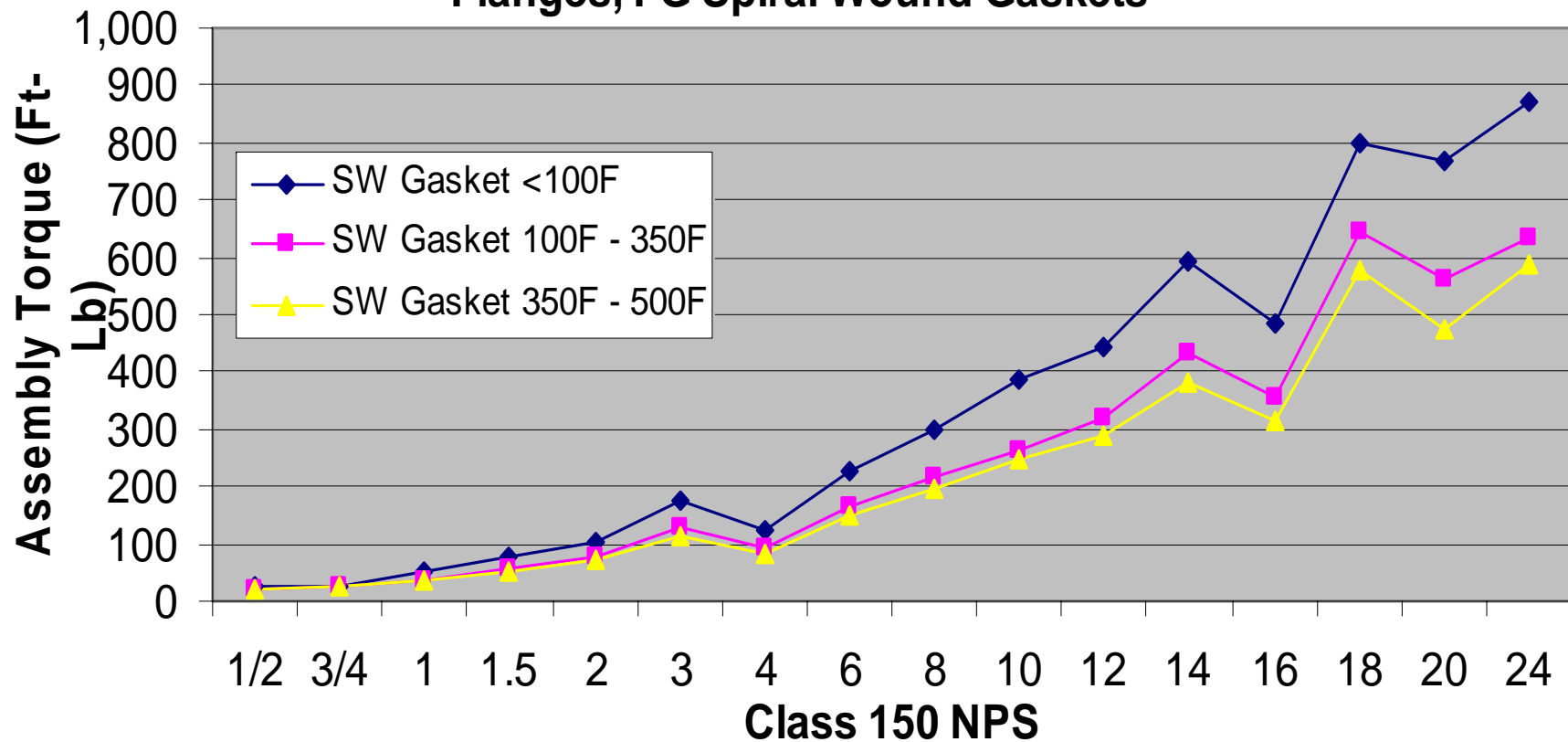


Variation in *Which* Component Limit Is Reached: Different Gasket Type, CS vs. SS Flange

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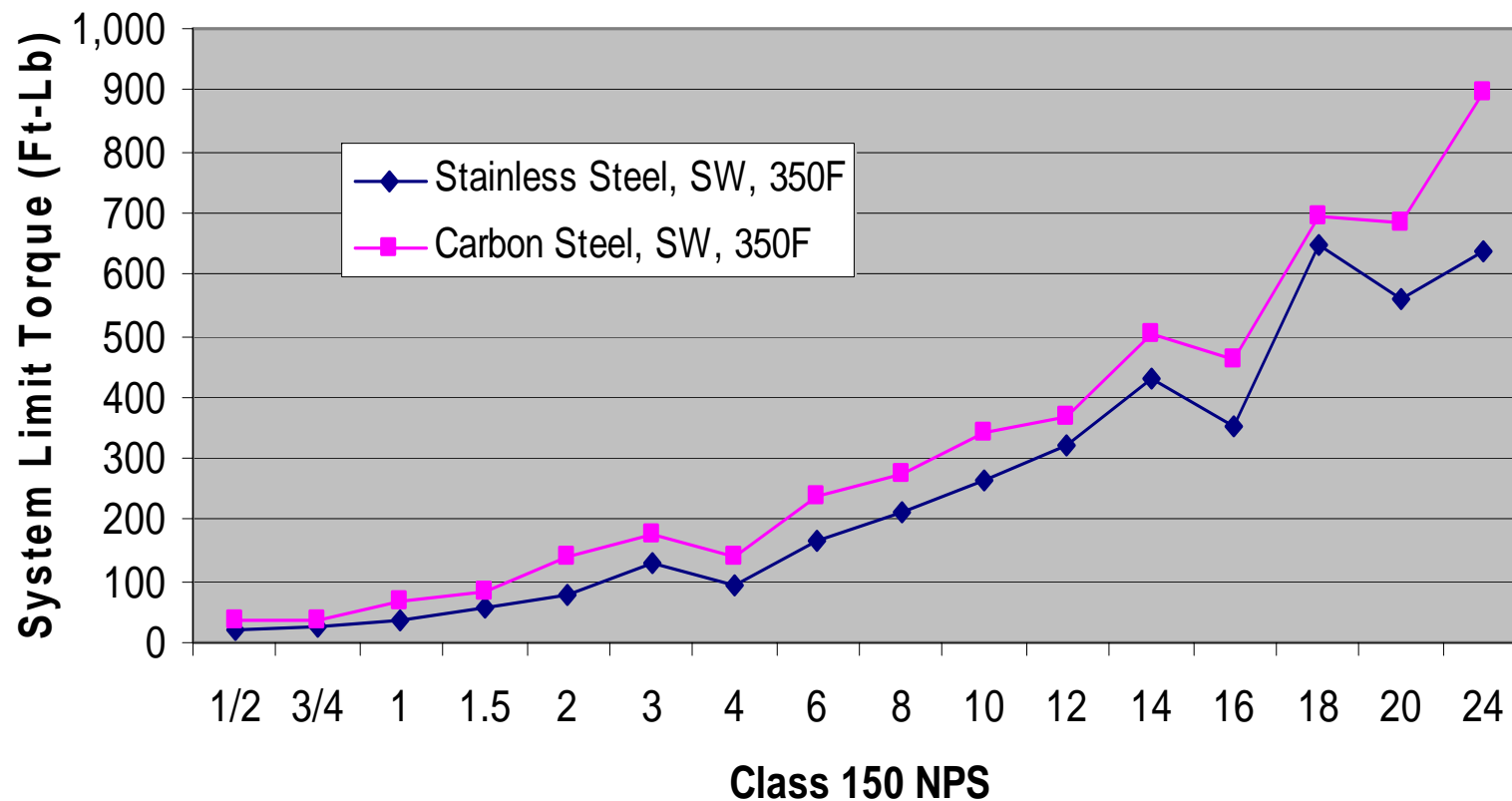
Analysis: Torque Guidance @ Different Operating Temperatures

**Assembly Limit Torque, Class 150, A182 Stainless Steel, WN
Flanges, FG Spiral Wound Gaskets**

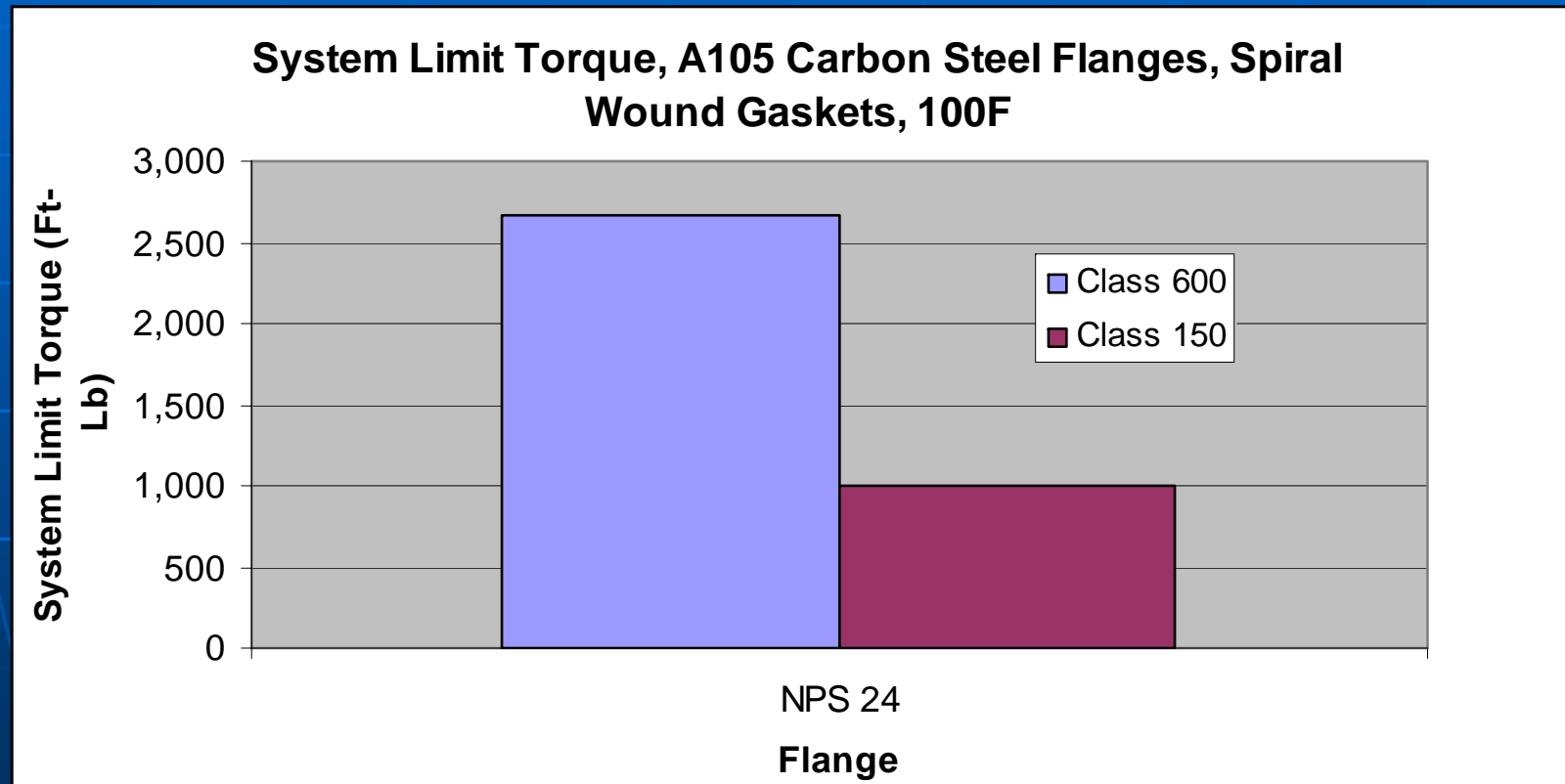


Analysis: Torque Guidance For Different Flange Metallurgy

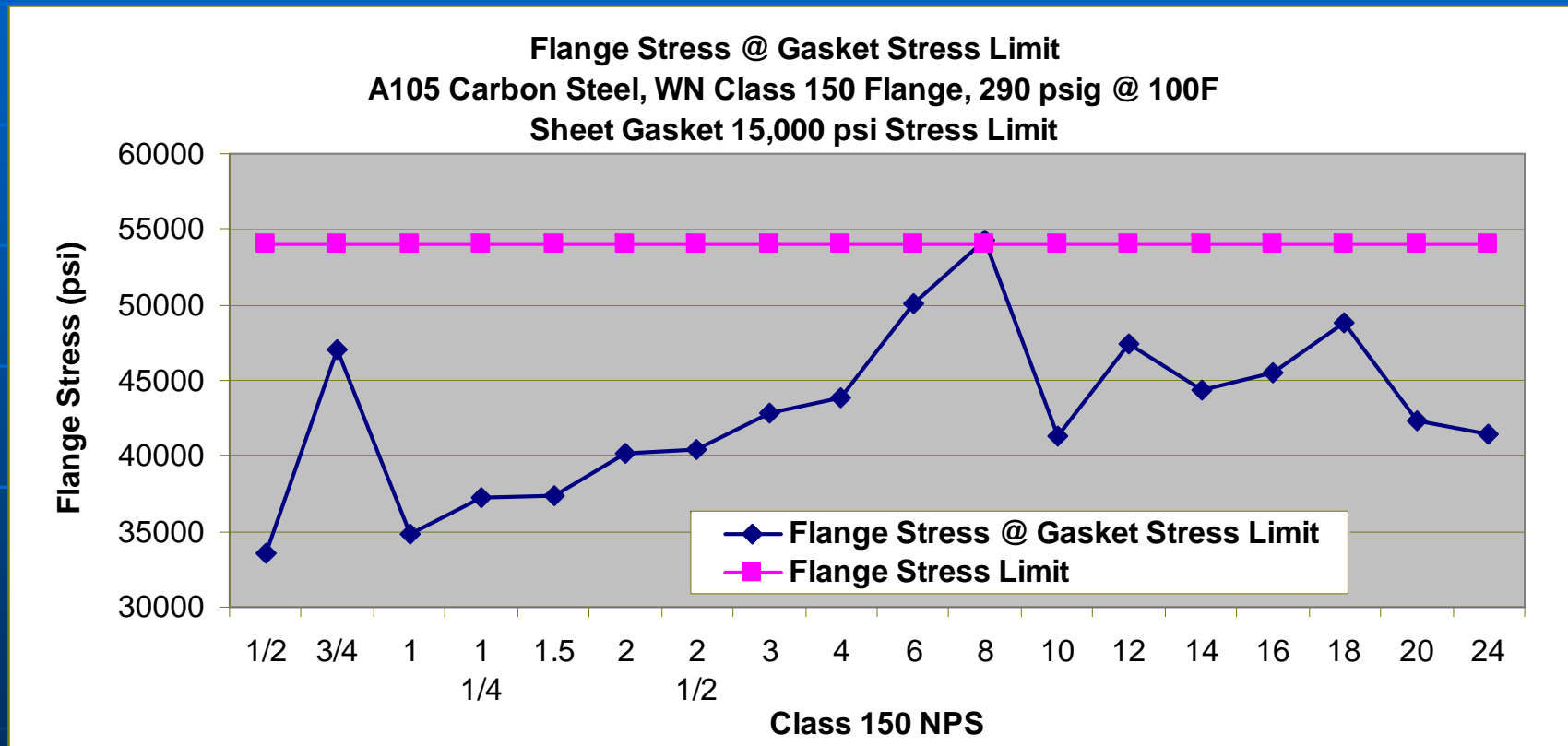
Limit Torque: Stainless Steel Flange vs. Carbon Steel Flange



Analysis: Torque Guidance For Different Flange Pressure Classes



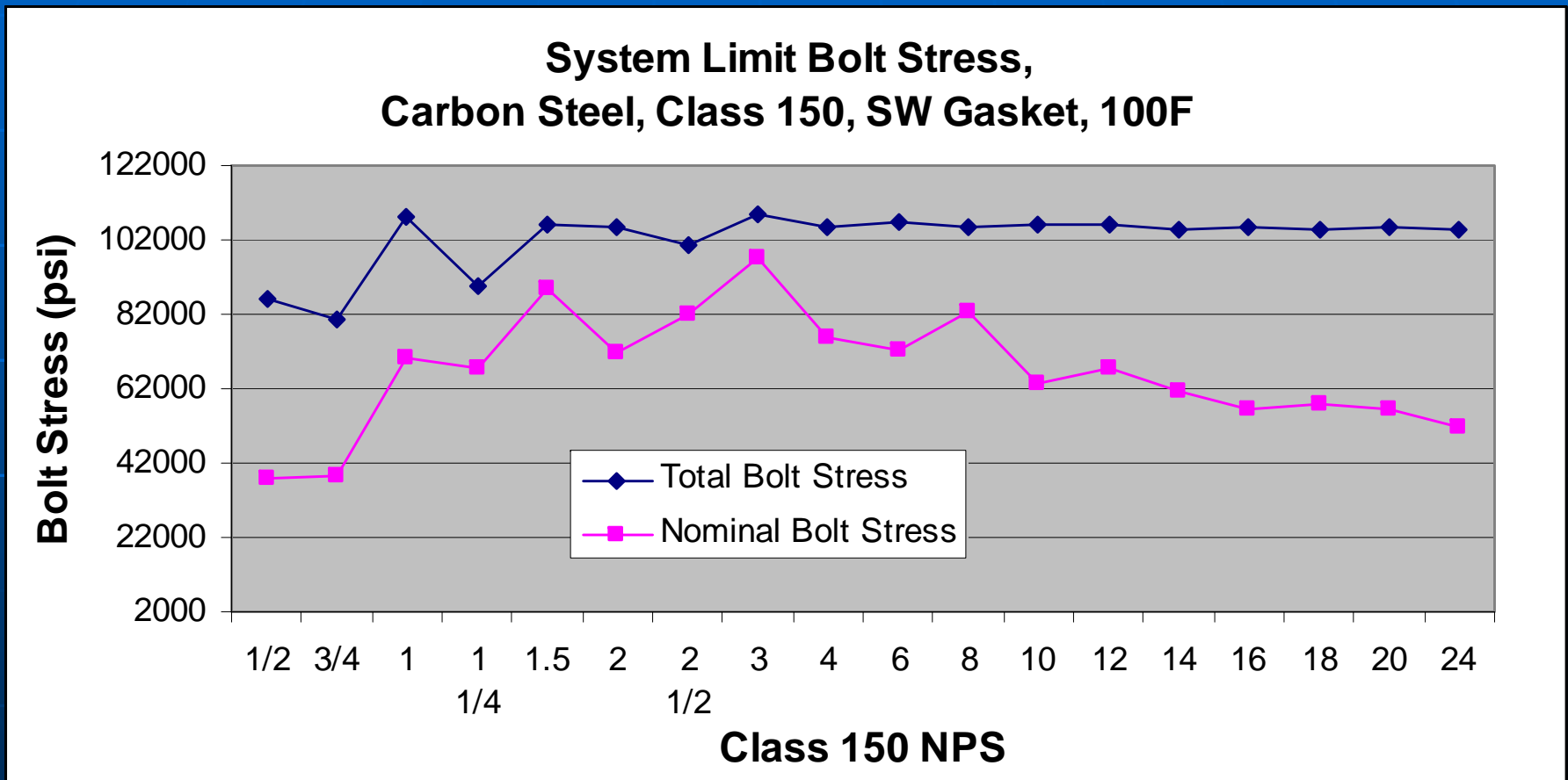
Analysis: Evaluate Component Stress At System Limit- Example: PTFE Sheet Gasket, Class 150 @ 100F



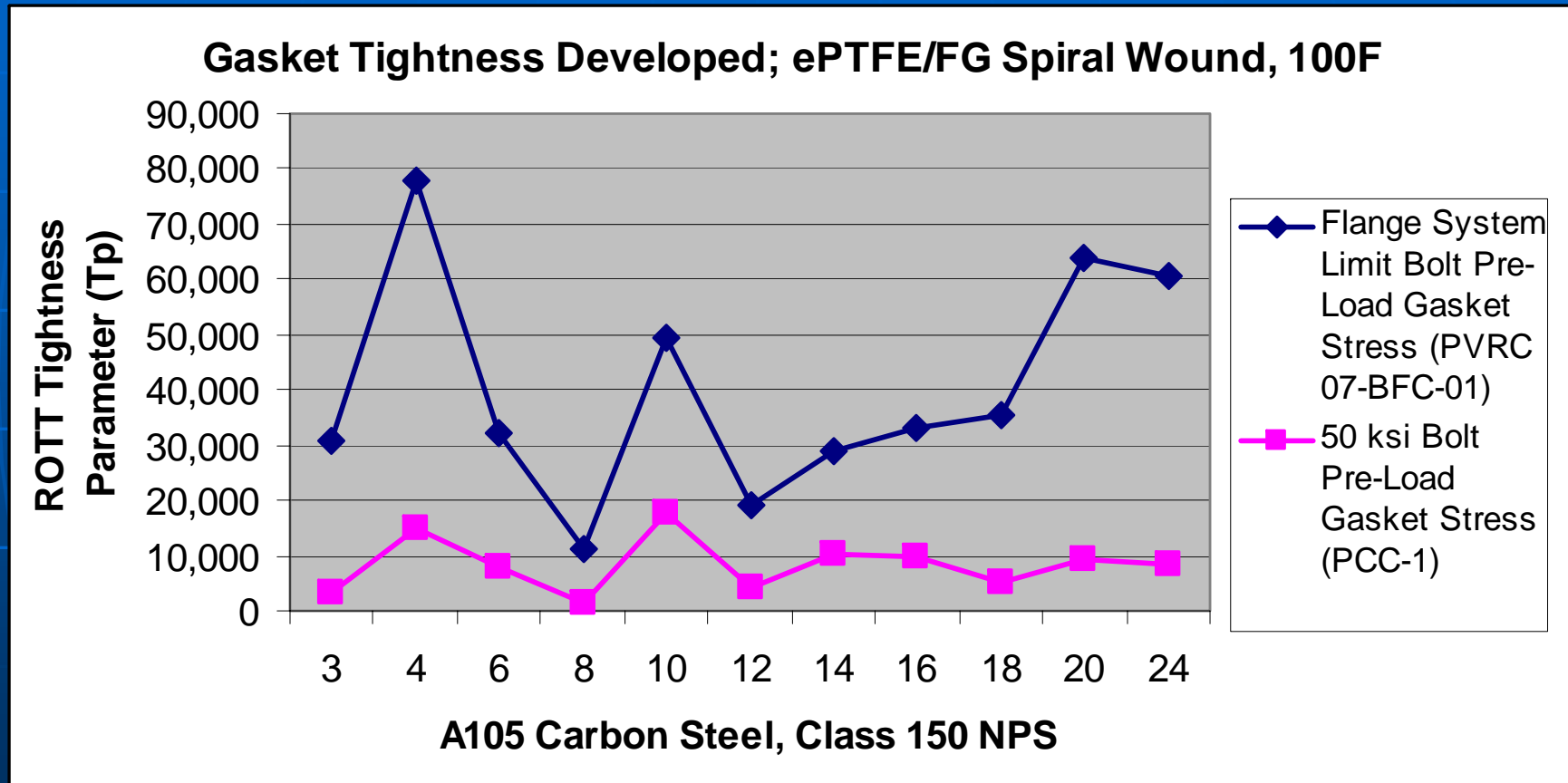
Opportunity For Higher Assembly Bolt Load If Stronger Gasket Is Employed:
NPS 1/2 -4 and NPS 10 - 24

Analysis: Understand Basis For Yield As The Bolt Component Limit

Example: SW Gasket, Class 150 @ 100F



Analysis: Identify Opportunities For Improving Joint Tightness



Opportunity For Significantly Higher Joint Tightness Except NPS 8 and NPS 12

Summary Of User Benefits:

1. Knowledge based assembly torque guidance
2. Reduced likelihood of damaged flanges
3. Greater Tightness Performance
4. Greater margin against gasket relaxation